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Selections

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received from the 23rd to the 30th of December, 1869.

THE *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 17th of December, alluding to the Wahabees on the frontier, says that Mr. J. Reily, Inspector General of Police, Bengal, who has been conducting the enquiry, has returned to Bengal. The writer, after alluding to Mr. Reily's report on the subject, and the full enquiry instituted and carried out by that officer, acting under the orders of Government, says, "it will be observed that the people of Hindoostan generally have declined to aid the Wahabees, and now no one is so faithless to his salt as to side with them. In comparison with what was done formerly to check their machinations, a very excellent system has been adopted by Mr. Reily, and they will be most effectually kept from any further attempts at rebellion, as they will be well watched. The Akhund of Swat is now much straitened by the Hindoostanee rebels, and has turned them out of his boundary and withdrawn his protection. Moulvie Abdoolla, formerly a resident of Patna, is employed in preaching on the frontier, and engaged solely in making the Akhund hear of crusades, and the continual desire for them."

Mr. Reily's plans are—or rather his recommendation is—that a Police officer be appointed solely for the purpose of watching the Wahabees, and that his Police be careful not to

allow any money to be forwarded on; while any person proceeding to join the Wahabees, is to be at once taken into custody. By the adoption of this plan, we hope that the Wahabees will be less ambitious; and without the means of carrying on their ignorant designs. It would have been well had those of the sect lately captured been transported to the Andaman Islands, with preventive measures regarding their correspondence with Hindoostan and their brethren there. Mahomed Shuffee used to carry on a secret correspondence with the Hindoostanee Wahabees, and even money and presents were sent to him thence. Such arrangements should, therefore, be made as would allow no opportunity of this being done."

The *Educational Gazette* of the 10th of December does not call for special notice.

The same paper of the 20th offers some comments upon the lakh of rupees to which the Government (or *Duftree Hind*) has confined the amount of "khilluts" to be conferred upon the Native Chiefs who will be present at the Duke of Edinburgh's Durbar. The editor considers a lakh of rupees very little for this purpose, and thinks that twenty lakhs at least ought to have been sanctioned as a sum befitting the important occasion, "but," he adds, "in one respect this moderation is better than excess; and, whatever the amount expended on the Prince's visit may be, we hear that it will all come out of the Indian Treasury," &c., &c.

The writer alludes to the subscription amounting to ten rupees from the poor debtors in the Calcutta Jail towards the fund raised for entertaining His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh; and expresses a hope that these unfortunate prisoners may be allowed liberty for that day to enable them to see the *tamasha*! "And," he adds, "if the Prince would but from his private purse pay their debts, and set them free, his generosity would be applauded."

The *Moofid Am* of the 15th of December, and the *Koh-i-noor* of the 18th, do not call for special notice.

The *Rohilkhand Ukhbar* of the 18th of December publishes some remarks upon the order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, directing a cheaper kind of grain to be substituted for wheat as food for prisoners in jails. The writer thinks that this plan may have the effect of cheapening the market; but the editor of the *Koh-i-noor* is opposed to it, and does not think it will have any effect on the market, though it may prove a saving to Government.

The *Unjaman Hind* of the 18th of December, the *Oordoo Muir Gazette* of the 20th, the *Khair Khwah Punjab* of the first week, the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 20th, the *Nusseem Jounpore* of the 21st, and the *Ukhmil-ool Ukhbar* of the 22nd, do not require particular notice.

The *Oordoo Muir Gazette* of the 20th of December, under the heading "Cabul," mentions that on the 20th of November the Amir Sahib received such an extraordinary document, "that much fear and anxiety are felt by him. Even up to this no one knows what are the contents, nor what has happened; but there is a report in the city that something important has occurred in Turkistan."

The *Karnama Hind* of the 20th of December, under the heading "Cawnpore," comments as follows upon some assembly said to have taken place at that station:—"On the 9th, the Sahiban, Ungraise and the European merchants gave a party in the 'Company Bagh' (gardens) at Newabgunj. They made the Judge of the district join in the eating and drinking. During the first part of the evening all who were present ate the English dinner. Then the marble cup was under a dark cloud: brandy was sent about, and the assembly assumed an air of rapture and oblivion. In that drunken, sottish enjoyment, games, and *tamasha* went on; then the *mema* and *sahibs* joined their hands together, and began to dance about. Those who were present were much gladdened at the sight, and say that not since this garden has been opened has there been on the

part of the "sirkar" so extravagant and unceremonious a gathering.

The *Bhiddia Bilass* of the 6th of December does not require special notice.

The *Sholatoor* of the 21st of December notices the proposed line of railway from Delhi, *via* Goorgaon, Rewarree, &c. The writer says that the people of Rewarree are so overjoyed at this good news, that they are anxious to purchase shares in the undertaking, unsolicited by Government.

Concerning the visit of the Newab Nazim of Bengal to England, it is said that the Newab has made known to the Queen Victoria all that he has been subjected to at the hands of Government, and one bit of tyranny exercised by Mr. Torrens, Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad, when the Newab was a minor.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 25th of December, the *Gwalior Gazette* of the 12th, the *Oudh Ukhbar* of the 21st, and the *Nujm-ool Ukhbar* of the 22nd, do not require special notice.

The *Moofid-ool-Anam* of the 23rd of December, referring to a school at Nowgong cantonment, established by Hindoo-stanees and Bengallees, where Oordoo and Nagri are taught, says that the projectors have been disappointed in their hope that the European officers of the station would assist the institution with subscriptions, and suggests that had the Political Agent and the Military officers paid a little attention to this, some encouragement might have been given ; but, wanting it, the school is likely to be broken up. The editor is of opinion that Government aid should be extended to this school, as so much interest has been shown in other similar institutions, through which so many lakhs of people have been benefited by attaining the treasures of knowledge ; moreover, it is said that this is the only school, and that if Government would interfere in the matter the Political Agent might obtain subscriptions from the Native Chiefs to save the school from being broken

The writer concludes by stating his conviction that if the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, is made aware of these circumstances, the school will receive immediate aid, because "His Honor encourages education from the bottom of his heart. May God keep such a Governor, who knows the value of knowledge, and grant him all prosperity."

The *Juluatoor* of the 24th of December publishes the following:—"If any one were to enquire of us how the system of female education progresses, we could not say that it is generally approved of and encouraged; but it may be said that the liking for it is gaining ground," &c. The writer is of opinion that, generally speaking, "female district schools are only kept up in name, as, according to the yearly report of the Educational Department, only a very trifling sum per annum is expended upon them (from Rs. 27 to Rs. 200), and the whole amount only Rs. 1,500; while the expenses of schools for boys amount to two and a half lakhs," &c. The writer proceeds to say that there are many impediments to female education, and that this is why the system does not progress so satisfactorily as it ought to. This, he says, is partly owing to the little encouragement it receives from the Chiefs of India, and partly to the want of proper arrangements for sending females to school; while, if some express a desire to be taught in their houses, there are no female teachers to send for the purpose. He proceeds:—"We do not mean to say that such females are not to be found in all Hindoostan, or in this 'izlai,' but that there is great difficulty in finding good and suitable females to teach native women: that is, the difficulty of finding teachers sufficiently competent and of good moral character, with irreproachable antecedents, is very great; but, if such could be found, no doubt respectable people would employ them to teach their female children."

He proceeds to say that the people of Hindoostan generally who are thus blamed for not wishing to have their females taught, are not, he thinks, wholly to blame. In the first place,

the arrangements concerning the privacy of screened women are not such as could be desired; secondly, women who are competent to teach are not to be found. But he is convinced "that the most ignorant know full well that the possession of knowledge is a great thing, by which both heavenly and earthly blessings are gained."

He goes on to say, that until suitable female teachers can be procured, there will be very little progress in female education; that it is very different in England, where such a thing as "purdah women" is not known; and he concludes by advising those who are exerting themselves to promote the system of female education, to increase the number of competent teachers; and while acknowledging that the custom of imparting knowledge through the agency of English ladies who visit Native houses has its advantages, still he thinks that the requisite desire for knowledge and learning will only come when Native teachers are capable of imparting the blessings of education to the women of the country.

Under the heading "Advice and Prosperity to the People of India," the writer takes the opportunity afforded by the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to advise Government concerning the proper way of "caring for the happiness and prosperity of the people," in order that this visit may not be one only in name, but a visit of good to the people:—"It is a rule," he says, "that whenever kings or such exalted personages visit foreign countries, the inhabitants of such countries are benefited by such visits. Only lately, the Empress of France, during her visit to Egypt, &c., expended many lakhs of rupees in good works. Enough, then; in the same way it is the duty of the Prince to take into consideration the famine-stricken state of the people of Hindoostan, and do something to assist them. If, for instance, some ten or fifteen lakhs of rupees (£100,000 or £150,000) were given, we feel sure that the poor would be saved from death, and their hearts would bless him, and the Government Treasury would not suffer, because by all the

increased taxation and reductions of expenses, much is being done to fill it. The wealthy classes of Hindoostan, who are somewhat displeased at this income-tax, would then all be reconciled to it, and think that, although they have been taxed by Government, still the proceeds are being used to feed the poor. The Amir of Cabul, when he visited Hindoostan, made no presents whatever to any one, because he was not expected to give anything in charity, as he came to receive and not to give; but, even under these circumstances, the giving and taking on all sides on his account, and the tales of parsimony and meanness practised, as published in the papers, one can scarcely tell. It is said that the Prince is to be invested with the Insignia of the Grand Star of India. We are in hopes that he will behave liberally, and justly deserve this reward of his actions."

The *Mujma-ool Bharain* of the 23rd of December, the *Ukhbar Alum* of the same date, the *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 24th, the *Muir Gazette* of the 25th, and the *Malwa Ukhbar* of the 25th, do not call for special notice.

The *Koh-i-noor* of the 25th of December, referring to the Maharajah of Indore, says that His Highness lately petitioned the Government to accept from him as a loan at 5 per cent. interest, one *crore* of rupees, with the view of having the line of railway constructed from Khundwa to Indore; "but," adds the writer, "it is not yet known whether the offer has been accepted," but if in accepting it under the impression that the loan will soon be repaid by the railway, and some profit remain, the writer thinks there is very little chance of this hope being realized. He goes on to say, "without doubt the Maharajah of Putteala (?) in doing such a work is looked up to as an example for others to imitate, and it is hoped that among these Chiefs who enjoy large incomes the plan will be generally followed; and the fact of such loans being preferred is sufficient proof that the stability of British rule is generally acknowledged, and that the railway is daily more and more appreciated."

The *Oordoo Muir Gazette* of the 27th of December, and the *Allypore Institute Gazette* of the 23rd, do not call for special notice.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 19th December does not require particular notice.

The *Benares Ukhbar* of the 23rd of December publishes a letter addressed to the editor concerning his statement published in a former number of his paper, to the effect that a school-house at Khurrah, in the Bhím district, had fallen in and buried some 142 persons. The writer says that this has been duly translated into English and sent up to Government, and an enquiry is being made as to its truth or falsehood; and he adds his conviction that the latter will be the result, and that the editor should not therefore remain apathetic and negligent. In reply the editor says, "a well wisher of the *Benares Ukhbar* sent the news in a letter; it proved to be perfectly correct, and will never be found false or erroneous. Our correspondent's news has always turned out correct. According to his letter we have made the statement, and his letter is with us. We cannot, of course, say that the matter has not been exaggerated; but the writer of the letter, doubting the general correctness of the news, may be at ease and collected on this point."

From Baroda news is given that "the very respectable man, *Lulloo Bhai*," has been entrusted with the work of the Foudaree, and been appointed Naib Dewan. The news is that *Lulloo Bhai* and *Bhow Sahib* have been ordered to leave the city, as such orders have been conveyed to the Gaikwar by Government. The *Bhow Sahib* is exerting all his influence to remain in the city. The Gaikwar has received orders to proceed to Calcutta to be present at the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and he, the Gaikwar, has given Rs. 15,000 towards the famine relief fund to Government."

It is further stated that, by the advice of the Governor-General, the Gaikwar has entertained the services of one Lumbajee Dádá, in the place of *Bhow Sahib Sindian*.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 26th of December, and the *Marwar Gazette* of the 20th, do not call for special notice.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
			1869.	1869.
1	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	Decr. 17th	Decr. 23rd
2	<i>Educational Gazette</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 10th	" 23rd
3	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 20th	" 23rd
4	<i>Moofid Am,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 15th	" 23rd
5	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 18th	" 23rd
6	<i>Rohilkhund Ukhbar,</i> ...	Moradabad, ...	" 18th	" 23rd
7	<i>Unjumun Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 18th	" 23rd
8	<i>Oordoo Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Mozuffurnuggur, ...	" 20th	" 23rd
9	<i>Khair Khivah Punjab,</i> ...	Goojranwalla, ...	" 3rd week	" 23rd
10	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 20th	" 24th
11	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i> ...	Jounpore, ...	" 21st	" 24th
12	<i>Ukhmil-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	" 22nd	" 24th
13	<i>Karnama Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 20th	" 25th
14	<i>Bhiddia Bilass,</i> ...	Jummoo, ...	" 4th	" 25th
15	<i>Sholatoor,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 21st	" 25th
16	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 25th	" 25th
17	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	" 12th	" 26th
18	<i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 21st	" 26th
19	<i>Nujm-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 22nd	" 26th
20	<i>Moofid-ool Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	" 23rd	" 26th
21	<i>Julwatoor,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 24th	" 26th
22	<i>Mujma-ool Bharain,</i> ...	Loodiana, ...	" 23rd	" 27th
23	<i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 23rd	" 27th
24	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 24th	" 27th
25	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 25th	" 27th
26	<i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	" 25th	" 28th
27	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 25th	" 28th
28	<i>Oordoo Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Mozuffurnuggur, ...	" 27th	" 29th
29	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	" 23rd	" 29th
30	<i>Nagri Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Mozuffurnuggur, ...	" 19th	" 23rd
31	<i>Ukhbar Benares,</i> ...	Benares, ...	" 23rd	" 28th
32	<i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Mozuffurnuggur, ...	" 26th	" 28th
33	<i>Marwar Gazette,</i> ...	Joudhpore, ...	" 20th	" 30th

(True translation,)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,

DELHI :
The 8th January, 1870. }

Upper India.

The Main Gazette of the 20th of December, and the Main Gazette of the 20th, do not call for special notice.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz.:-

No.	Name of Paper.	Where Published.	Date.	Where Received.
1	Punjabi Gazette	Lahore	Decr. 17th	Decr. 23rd
2	Pravasi Gazette	Agra	" 18th	" 23rd
3	" "	" "	" 20th	" 23rd
4	" "	" "	" 18th	" 23rd
5	" "	" "	" 18th	" 23rd
6	" "	" "	" 18th	" 23rd
7	" "	" "	" 18th	" 23rd
8	" "	" "	" 20th	" 23rd
9	" "	" "	" 20th week	" 23rd
10	" "	" "	" 20th	" 23rd
11	" "	" "	" 21st	" 23rd
12	" "	" "	" 22nd	" 23rd
13	" "	" "	" 23rd	" 23rd
14	" "	" "	" 24th	" 23rd
15	" "	" "	" 25th	" 23rd
16	" "	" "	" 26th	" 23rd
17	" "	" "	" 27th	" 23rd
18	" "	" "	" 28th	" 23rd
19	" "	" "	" 29th	" 23rd
20	" "	" "	" 30th	" 23rd
21	" "	" "	" 31st	" 23rd
22	" "	" "	" 1st	" 23rd
23	" "	" "	" 2nd	" 23rd
24	" "	" "	" 3rd	" 23rd
25	" "	" "	" 4th	" 23rd
26	" "	" "	" 5th	" 23rd
27	" "	" "	" 6th	" 23rd
28	" "	" "	" 7th	" 23rd
29	" "	" "	" 8th	" 23rd
30	" "	" "	" 9th	" 23rd
31	" "	" "	" 10th	" 23rd
32	" "	" "	" 11th	" 23rd
33	" "	" "	" 12th	" 23rd
34	" "	" "	" 13th	" 23rd
35	" "	" "	" 14th	" 23rd

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGHTER

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press

Upper India

Dated: 1870

